SOME PERT OLD PEOPLE WHO ARE ACTIFE AND HEALTHY.

Several Who Expect to Have Seen the Light of Three Centuries Before They Die-The Ages of Some Attested by Records-Families Comprising Many Generations. Victor Hugo's dictum that "40 is the old age of youth " has lost its point; and his companion assertion that "50 is the youth of old age" has become an anachronism. The fact is that the verage length of human life has been exto ided during the past century. Centenarians multiplying at a remarkable rate. Many men are so active and robust at 45 or 70 that

peoply do not think of associating the idea of old any with them. Wider knowledge of the laws of health, better methods of living, have added many years to the period of normiff netivity, at d pushed forward by as many years the time of necessary retirement. Mr. Justice Field, lately dead, at the ruge of 83, brake the record and sa spassed John Marshall for continuous service on the Supreme Bench. Sena-tor Harris of Tynnessee was still in harness when he died hat July, age 5.74. So was Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, the father of the Senate, when he recently passed away in his eighty-eighth year.

Richard W. Thompson of Indiana is still living at fall. He is said to be the one man in the United States who has 83 en all the Presidents except Washington and persons ly known most of them. He was a mee nher of Congress as far back as Tyler's Presidency. The mother of the late Secretary of Staf a Walter Q. Gresham celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of her birth last fall at her home in Lanesville. Harrison county, Ind. She was in good health and as spry as most wouldn't at 60. She was one of the first white children born in that part of the Hoosier State. Full was first steamboat voyage was made the year a fter her birth, and Thomas Jefferson was in this second term as President. Thus she has wit nessed almost the entire growth and develops; ent of the American nation. She may yet it ve to be 100 and witness the advent of the fwe entieth century.

Hardly a day passes that the papers do not give accounts of the life or death of this or that pioneer who has passed the century mark. And it may be pointed out that Indiana gives a very good account of her achievements in this respect. There seems to be some pecultar quality in the Hoosier a'r which is conducive to longevity. Alexander Ferguson, aged 107 years, and his wife, aged 93, are living near Muncie. One day in March the old couple went to Muncie and together climbed three flights of stairs in the Court House unassisted, to defend themselves against charges of insanity which had been made by a 75-yearold daughter.

"Grandmother" Medaris of the town of Brooklyn, near Martinsville, Ind., celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth last June At last reports in March she was still in good health, having recovered from the grip, and there was good reason to believe that sho would succeed in her determination to live to few years longer, so that she would be able to say she had lived in three centuries. She is a firm believer in signs and omens. She sat up Into several nights at the beginning of hostilities with Spain, exercising her astrological talents, and finally declared that the stars foretold success to the American arms. She is the oldest living member of a family represente s by six living generations. She has two daughters living, aged 77 and 70; thirty living grands children, eighty-two great-grandchildren, flys teen great-great-grandchildren, and one great great-great-grandson, lately born. Includin t her new-born descendant and herself she ha. seen nine generations of her own family. Should his life extend through the year;

1900 Walter Kerr, who has resided on a farm t Dearborn county, near Aurora, Ind., since 1816, will be entitled to the distinction of having fived in three centuries. He was born in North Carolina, April 22, 1799. His life has been active as a flatboatman and farmer. He married in early manhood and is the father of yn children, all living except one son, who was t Yed during the siege of Vicksburg in 1803. His youngest son is 54 and his eldest daughter Wis wife died a few years ago at the age of

92. The ages of his family, living and dead, aggreg to the sum of 823 years. The Kerrs are all . Vethodists. Great preparations were made for the celebration of the old man's centennial thi. \ month.

James Ma. jan. aged 104 years, died at Wash-Ington, Ind., last December, William Stoan Green, one of May county's celebrities, died at Jonesboro, Ind., last winter, aged 111, Mr. to the polls and vote last November, and for the most part had always been rugged and strong enough to earn his own living by physical labor. He had his third set of nature's teeth, his eyesight was good until the last, and he had always been a user of whiskey and tobacco in moderation. He fought under Gen.

Harrison in the war of 1812. In October and Nevember, 1808, this paragraph appeared in many papers: "Five per . sons in Madison county. Ind., furnish a gran & aggregate of 527 years. They are: Mrs. Eliz beth Carrolton, 11 1 years old: Alexander Fe guson, 107; Monroe Hedges, 105; Thom as Wells, 104; Mrs. Julia Hamilton, 100." Mrs. Carrolton and Alexander Ferguson Are brother and sister. They were born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Hedges, who was born, in Kentucky, says he has 1,000 living a clatives. The father of Wells was a Revolutio pary soldier under Washington. Indiana seeg as to be all right in the longevity line. Descring the brated the 100th anniversary of his l with. He was born in Plattsburg, Va., in 1799.

Illinois, too, has a soil and climate ! that produce centenarians. Mrs. Mary S totler Chillicothe, Peoria county, by her owr i method of computation, is 115 years old. ! the does not remember the year in which she w as born, but arrives at the sum of her years in t his way She was 10 years old when her parents moved by wagon from Pennsylvania to Onic :; at 22 she was married, and twenty-five years later her husband died, her youngest chi ki then being only three weeks old; this "b aby" is now older than Mr. Hampton, at whose a house the old lady lives, and Mr. Hampton co niesses to having seen the snows of sixty-five v finters. Mrs. Stotler bakes bread, smokes & pipe tobacco now and then, and onilts without the use of spectacle s. In the city of Rockford, Mrs. Catherine; Rice, better known as "Aunt Kitty," reached her one hundred and first birthday las t summer. It was then predicted that she would survive to see the light of three centurie s. She was mentally and physically strong, according to the friends who called to pay their re specis. Four aged sisters in Johnson county h ave an aggregate age of 343 years, or an average of more than eighty-five years each, and th by bid fair to remain on this earth for some time to come. Their kinsfolk, who number half of Johnson county, know them as Aunt Peggy McFatridge, aged 93 years: Aunt Polly Gore, aged 86: Aunt Sally Thacker, aged 84, and Aunt Fanny Reynolds, aged 80.

Hiram Towne, 163 years of age and one of the oldest living soldiers of the Union, is a Chieago man. His grandfather fought at Bunker Hill, and in every war this seentry has had since several of his kinemen have given their service for their fing. His grandson, Lieut, was in the recent Cuban campaign. William Henry Gardiner recently reculisted in the navy for the acventeenth time, at the Chicago naval recruiting station. He was 70 years old, and he said he would be on deck in three years for another reënlistment. Mrs. John Quark. lou years old, died a few days ago at her heme near Galena, where she had resided for eighty-five years. Samuel Voat agest two died the other day near Wankegne sames Edwards, a colored man who said he was once the property of Stonewall Jackson, died in February at the St. Clair county poorhouse, aged 112. He managed to earn his living as a laborer until he aged to earn his living as a laborer until he James Monroe, in 1 was 100. Joseph Hebert, who asserted that he to vote for Mckinley.

NEAR OR PAST A CENTURY. to round out his century. He was born in Waterloo, died in Chicago last fall when about to round out his century. He was born in Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1799. Adam Adameek, a Pole by birth, recently died in South Chicago aged 115. His daughter Pauline is still living. aged 92. John Broz, of Bohemian nativity, described as one who "never got tired of ex-istence," died in Chicago, April 5, after ninetyeight years of earthly pilgrimage. "Never in his life was he cross," said an old neighbor. 'He always had a good word and a joke for everybody. He smoked incessantly from early morning until night, and as long as his pipe was going he was laughing with some one." Is

the secret of long life in these qualities? Iowa, the Hawkeye State, in the home of cente-William Zimmer of Clinton has just celebrated his 100th birth anniversary. He is still hale and hearty and is seen walking in the streets every day. Robert Bell, the oldest resdent of Dubuque county, was 100 by the records when he died last winter. Mrs. Lucy Alexander, colored, fied last fall in Keokuk, aged 127 years. She had records which were held to prove her statement as to age, and was called the oldest person in Iowa. Recently an Iowa pair of lovers, each 80 years old, surprised the people of Waterloo by getting married. Where persons of 80 still contemplate marriage the crop of Methuselahs ought to be unusually large.

Over in Michigan, the State of Pingree, Adam Langer of Royal Oak, who lacks five years of being a centenarian, is still earning his bread and butter by driving a milk wagon. Jonathan McGee of Ann Arbor, a colored veteran of three wars, who places his age at 110 as his friends estimated it. His wife had taken passage for the other shore slightly in advance of him at the age of 104 years. Herman Grun-Home, San Francisco, aged 102 years. Nineteen vears previously, not expecting to live so long, he had bought a coffin, had his shroud made, and selected his pallbearers. He was buried in the coffin he had kept so long, but only three of his chosen pallbearers survived to take part in the funeral services.

ninetieth anniversary of her birth, lately celebrated, delighted her neighbors and friends by riding a bicycle several times about the home grounds, apparently with the case of one not half her age. Chippewa Falls, Wis., had a contenarian in the person of James McDonald, who recently died in St. Joseph's Hospital, 102 years old. Mrs. Elizabeth Vienu of Depere, Wis., lacked only six years of completing her century when her life lately closed in that It was a Wisconsin veteran, J. A. Rappe of Marinette, aged 83, who distinguished himself last year by walking 600 miles to the Grand Army encampment at Cincinnati.

Ohio has a resident who long ago passed the century mark. The person referred to is "Aunt" Mirah Davis, colored, who is reputed to be 125 years old, and lives about four miles from Swiss Elm. Highland county. She is still spry and does her share of housework. She never indulges in stimulants, like Sairey Gamp, but occasionally smokes a cob pipe. ceives many visitors who have heard of her extraordinary age. From Ohio to Pennsylvania is an easy transition when discussing ongevity. Michael Mooney of Philadelphia is 106 years old and almost rugged enough to play football. His greatest trouble is that he often dreams of fights with mad buils, in which he occasionally has pretty close shaves, but as he always wins out eventually he doesn't mind this so much. Mary McDonald, born in 1770, is an inmate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons in West Philadelphia. She has a certificate at-testing the date of her birth, and her picture has been published in the papers as that of the oldest woman in the world. Mary has used tobacco all her life, and her pipe is her chief solace, from which fact the opponents of the weed maytake such comfort as they can get. Mrs. Cytherine Watts of Sellersville, Pa., celebrated her 108th birthday anniversary in October, and told her friends that she managed to keep happy and busy doing a little housevork and reading without glasses. Miss Fiester Parker, who was housekeeper for Presid ent Buchapan, in Lancaster, died in Febmary in her ninety-fourth year. Sarah Terry ceteb rated the 108th anniversary of her birth by it thing the Daughters of the Revolution in Phil adelphia in November. She personally knew George Washington and Lafayette. In Green had been married three times, and he left four general yous. He was able to walk skd, pped blithely up to the church altar and pl ighted their troth in marriage. They were ohn Clews, a sprightly boy of 102, and Sarah Jennings, who is getting well on toward her 101st birthday.

Mrs. Nancy Cloes Ray of Rochester, N. Y., was 102 years and 9 months old when her death occurred at the beginning of this year. She was the oldest resident of that city and the daughter of Charles Closs, a Revolutionary soldier. Along in January the State Board of Health at Albany received from Ledyard, Cayuga county, a certificate announcing the death at that place of Margaret Fallon, at the age of 114 years. The woman was born in Ireland, and had been in this country forty-four years. Mrs. Judith Tormey died last summer in Newark, N. J., in her ninety-ninth year. She was also born in Ireland. Mrs. Tormey was stricken with blindness in 1804 while taking a farewell look at her son in his coffin.

New England has old people, some of them record-breakers. John McDougall of Maine, who was accustomed to drinking Scotch whiskey whenever he had the money and to smoking cut plug tobacco the year round, died a short time ago on his small farm near Easton. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and served under Wellington in Spain. He studied his Bible faithfully and could repeat whole chapters from memory. The oldest resident of Portsmouth, N. H., is James Wood, who has passed the 102d anniversary of his birth. Wood is an Englishman by birth and a tailor by trade. The most remarkable collec-tion of aged sisters ever assembled in Maine met at the house of Mrs. Olive Penney, at Clifton, in September, when the Smith sisters held their annual reunion. There were nine survivors of a family of twelve sisters, whose united ages amounted to 684 years, an average of 76 each. The united ages of nine Hewitt brothers and sisters, at a reunion recently held in Vittoria, Canada, amounted to 508 years. The grandparents of these Hewitt children were 10; and 10; years old at their death, so that longevity was a family trait. The father lived to be over 90 and the mother nearly 80.

Many century winners in longevity are scattered over the South, Mrs. Sarah Noil Shackleford, said by the Rev. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman of the Missouri Baptist Association to be the oldest Baptist in the world, has lately been celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She joined the Baptist Church in Hardin county, Ky., in 1815. She was born in Nelson county, Va., in 1793, Isaac Brock of McLennan county, Tex., is 110 years old, but he no longer hunts deer and wild turkeys. owing to linness of vision, which has afflicted him for two or three years. He is getting old, he says, and cannot hold his rille steady or draw a fine bead, as he did until a few years Mr. Buckingham, a shoemaker, 91 years of age, lately walked from El Paso to Beaumont. Tex., 917 miles, in 112 days. He established a pedestrian record for men of his age which will not soon be broken. Jack Reynolds and his wife, colored, were both centenarians by a margin of five or six years when they died in Knoxvillo. Tean, last summer. They had lived together for more that eight years. The odest stage driver and star route mai carrier as said to be I'me e fra Jonnings of both county. Ga. His mather was the first white had born in Owego, troggeounty, N. K.

WOMEN AID A GREAT WORK

PHASES OF THE CANVASS FOR NEW ORLEANS'S IMPROVEMENT. One-Third the Property Held by Women

Alien Landlordism Disappearing In-

crease in Wealth of Hebrews-Boom for Woman Suffrage-Property Well Dis-tributed-A Taxpayer in Each Family. New OBLEANS, April 28.—Some curlous facts have been developed by the canvass to secure signatures to the petition calling for a special election on the question of raising funds to drain the city and secure an abundant water supply. The law requires that at least one-third of all the taxrayers, both in numbers and in the amount of property, shall ask for such an election, and it also requires that such signers shall be voters. The only excertion is in the matter of women. The Constitution provides that women who are taxpavers in their own right and who would if they were men enjoy the right to vote-that is, those who are 21 years of age, can read and write and have been residents of Louisiana for two years, &c.-can participate in a tax election. either in person or by proxy. This is the first concession made to woman suffrage in Louisiana. Heretofore the opposition to it in any shape has been extreme. A few women who organized a club favoring female suffrage ever in a modified form got no consideration from the Constitutional Convention or the Legislature, and little sympathy or support from their own sex. The concession made years, was a short time ago married to Mrs. | property in their own right should be allowed Amelia Day of Ypsilanti. The youthful bride | to vote on the question whether or not that was still in her fitties. Out in Omaha, Neb., a property should be taxed beyond the Consti-colored patriarch named Lewis Washington tational limit aroused the greatest enthusipassed away in sleep a few mouths ago, with-out a symptom of pain, at the age of 130 years, stimulated the movement for equal suffrage. It undoubtedly assured the success of the drainage petition. Without the aid of the women of New Orleans, this great work, which berg died in December at the Pacific Hobrew | means the sanitary regeneration of New Orleans and the protection of the Southwest from

influences of quarantine, would have failed, The canvass of the assessment rolls developed the fact herotofore unsuspected and probably not true of any other American city, that nearly one-third of the taxpayers of New Or-"Never too old to learn" was illustrated by leans were women not women whose hus-"Grandma" Green of Hebron, Wis., who, on the bands had piaced property in their name as a protection against creditors, but women who owned the property as their own paraphernal. possession inherited from their parents and absolutely free from the control of their husbands. The civil law of Louisiana, which is very jealous in the master and makes the courts the special protectors of the property of women and children and throws such safeguards around it that any alienation is almost impossible, is responsible for the large number of women taxpayers in New Orleans,

the danger of yellow fever and the disturbing

In regard to alien landlords the tax rolls showed an immense improvement of late years. Alien landlordism, one of the greatest curses of New Orleans, has almost disappeared. Formerly one-third of the property in the city owned abroad, mainly in France and largely in Paris. The creoles of Louisiana have always until lately looked upon France as their home, and those who acquired sufficient property to live on its income nurried off to France to spend their days there. The story told of a creole grocer on Dumaine street well Unstrates the sentiment. Having suddenly acquired a large fortune he announced his departure for Paris the next day, and invited his neighbors in to help themselves and thus get rid of the stock; he was in such a hurry to get away that he could not wait for an auction

Nearly all the oreoles are descendants of the bolor branches of families established in france. Many of the creole heiresses married Frenchmen, and the result was that about one-third of the real estate in New Orleans was until lately owned in France. The system worked as badly in New Orleans as absentee landlordism has worked in Ireland, The French owners of property in Louisiana ost interest in the city and State and looked only at the rentals they could gather. They were unwilling to spend money for repairs and steadily opposed improvements of all kinds. It was largely due to this influence that nothing was done in the way of drainage and sewerage and that New Orleans won the reputation of being a very unprogressive city. Their policy worked disastrously to their alien landlords, It had the effect of driving business from the creole or French quarter of the city, in which | fire, as the danger always exists that the opentheir possessions were mainly situated, and ing of the shafts may allow air to get in and in building up what is now the commercial spread the flames. centre. American New Orleans. A study of the assessment rolls shows that this element has very materially shrunk and is now of little importance. It was hurt by the high taxation of reconstruction days, and the French holders of Louisiana property largely sold out

after the Franco-German war. Another striking fact brought out by the study of the tax rolls was the wonderful increase in the wealth of the Hebrew citizens of New Orleans. Twenty years ago they would not have figured at all in a list of taxpayers ten years ago they would have attracted little attention, but when this year it was proposed to select five of the largest individual taxpayers to serve as Drainage and Sewerage Commissioners, and the Mayor asked that the names of the ten largest taxpayers should be furnished him to select from, seven out of the twenty years ago would not have had a single Hebrew name on it, and ten years ago not more than one. The Herrew population of New Orleans has more than doubled during that period, but its wealth has increased far more rapidly. In fact, New Orleans is rapidly becoming the Southern capital of the American Israelites, where those who acquire fortunes in the Southwest congregate for the

social advantages the city offers them. The large number of taxpayers who could nor sign the petition because they were not citizens greatly increased the difficulty of getting the regulate number of signatures. The for the reason that many persons who signed for additional signatures. It was saved by the women. They organized au Auxiliary Sewerage and Drainage Association, met constantly, canvassed for names and secured the requisite number. Almost without exception every woman owning property in New Orleans who can vote signed the retition and worked for it, and there is every reason to believe that the ballot grauted them in this case stimulated them to action.

The law allows them to vote by proxy or in person, and it is cortain that there will be very few proxies. The woman vote will carry the tax and it may start a female suffrage boom in Louisiana, where the movement has been wholly without backing heretofore.

The assessment rolls showed 32,460 proparty taxpayers in New Orleans. This is a very large number and the proportion is probably equalled in no other American city. As far as can be determined there are 31,200 white as cal be determined there are \$1,200 white taxpayers in a white population of 192,000 or nearly one to every six. I reportionally New York should have nearly \$100,000 taxpayers on this basis. The average size of the family in New Origans is five and a half, so that nearly

New Origans is five and a half, so that nearly every family contains one taxapager. Wealth, rarticularly real estate, is well distributed. The proportion of very wealthy and very poor is small; the number of those owning, their own houses unusually forge.

The nealtion finally presented to the Council contained 10,700 signatures. This is more than enough for the election, which has accordingly been called for June 0. There is no doubt as to the result; the tax is certain to be voted. It will provide some \$25,000,000 to be used in draining and sewering New Orients. In providing waterworks and putting the city in good sanitary condition. The tax runs for forty-two vears, but the work will be completed in six or seach. Already, although the tax has not set been voted, New Orleans leads the condition of the movement.

I was to Manner alix Technics.

Stoux Falls, April 21.—The Soux Falls Fire bepartment was called out late yesterday afternoon to fight a prairie fire which for a time raged in the extreme southern part of the city and threatened the Norwegian colleges and residences in that vicinity.

FIRE BURNING UNDER PITTSBURG. Dwellings Threatened by Flames in Long Abandoned Coal Mines.

Pirrssung, Pa., April 29.—The old abandoned coal mines under Write avenue, in the heart of the residence district of Pittaburg, began to burn recently, and the residents are alarmed. There are old men who were born on the hill and who did not know that a few feet below their cellars some miles of subterranean corridors exist and that the ground on which their houses stand is supported only by a few pillars of bituminous coat. The last coal was taken from the mines seventy-five years ago.

The existence of the fire was learned only a few days ago. There was an explosion of gas one night in one of the heuses in the district

one night in one of the hauses in the district, and two persons were found dead when the firemen arrived. Sulphurous fumes poured forth from erevices in the callar, and before morning it was learned that the coal supports in the old mines were burning. So far investigation has not shown whether the fire in the mines started from an explosion of illuminating gas which communicated fin to the coal, or whether the old gas or fire dam D confined underground caught fire from spon taneous combustion. It is certain, however, that the coal is burning, and several families have moved away, while others stay only because they have been told that the fire may be extinguished before all the underground supports have been consumed.

The city authorities were at a loss for ways and means to combat the fire. The territory is thickly settled and the old entries extend several miles underground. The location of the pit mouths has been lost owing to the lack of engineering records, which were carelessly kept in the early days of coal mining in this neighborhood. The entrances to the mines are all built over with houses, so that it is now impossible to find a place where fire-fighters can start systematically at work.

Robert Blick, a State mining inspector, was

alled into consultation by the city authorities. He has had considerable experience in the management of the big fires which have devastated mines in the Pittsburg coal district occasionally for some years back. Blick went over the ground earefully and studied the situation from the standboint of an expert. It was, he said, perplexing, and the work of putting out the fire must necessarily be attended by great danger to the workmen. Before Blief arrived a two-inch hole had been bored through the sidewalk, and a steady column of smoke poured out of the hole, which is about eighteen feet deep. Blick decided that, as the old entrances could not be found, a new shaft would have to be dug, just as if a new mine was being opened. One shaft was started in the back yard of a house on Wylie avenue, and another was begun the next day in the street in front of the house. The theory is that the fire is underneath the house and that men entering from shafts in opposite lirections will be able to extinguish the blaze. If the fire should be burning further away the ld corridors can be followed until it is reached. It is not considered safe to do any work near the two-inch vent, as the house is already out of plumb and the walls might tumble down at any time. The shafts will be shored up with heavy timbers to resist the pressure of the ground, covered as it is with dwelling houses, Practical coal miners have been employed. Day and night shifts are at work, and owing to the danger from firedamp explosions no naked torches are used and incandescent electric lights have been rigged up. The gas compa-sies have men constantly at hand to protect their pipes, which are laid thickly in the earth above the old mines. While no old entry can be found. Inspector Blick is positive that there are some crevices through which the air gains access to the old workings, as otherwise the fire would have been extinguished long ago. The inspector does not believe that the territory threatened by the fire is as large as many have supposed. The spot at which he is now working is about 200 feet above the level of the business district of the city, toward which the avenue slopes some what steeply. The coal is near the summit, and the mines do not extend far down the hill. It is true that the ridge of the hill is about a mile long, but back of Wylle avenue is considerable ground, so that if the fire should extend in that direction it could not do much damage. The street, following the contour of old coal mine at every summit, but, according of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs to the inspector, the mines at each summit are probably not connected with each other. It may require a week or two to extinguish the

WINTERING IN THE ANTARCTIC

Where Borchgrevink Is in Camp.

It is now early winter in the Antaretic regions. The explorers of the Borchgrevink party are spending the first winter ever passed by any human being, as far as is known, in camp on the Antaretic coast. They have reared their huts on the most southern land vet discovered in south polar waters. A few facts contained in the narrative of Sir James Ross, written over a half century ago, and the report of Mr. Borchgrevink of his visit to the same region in 1805, give us a very fair idea of the place where he is spending the winter.

ment, including seventy-five dogs, were landed ed for his winter camp. This was on the beach of Victoria Land at Cape Adare. It is situated in 71° 23° S. int. and 100° 50° E. long., and fronts to the north. The coast line here extends for about 100 miles in a northwest and southeast direction, and the camp is in a bay on the northwest side of Cape Adare, which is the only conspicuous promontory on this stretch of the Victoria Land coast. This is the place where Borchgrevink landed in 1805. Sir James Ross did not land on the mainland when he visited it over fifty-eight years ago, though he planted the British flag on Possession Isl

and, near the coast and further south. The camp is on a long, flat beach strewn with pebbles, and the little bay on which it fronts is protected from the sea by a small promontory which seems to have been formed of Cape Adare behind it. The beach itself appears to be a part of the same landslip. The promontory is about seventy acres in extent

pears to be a part of the same annually. The promontory is about seventy acres in extent and is covered with guano, for penguins resort there in great numbers to breed, and thousands of their primitive nests, which they make of pebbles, are scattered over the guano deposits. On the rocks were found, in 1885, quite a number of specimens of cryptogamic vegetation, and the nests of the penguins were traced up the sides of Cape Adare to a height of 1,000 leet.

The surroundings of the camp are of the wildest and most rugged description. In the neighboring waters are many enormous feebergs. They are probably grounded and may remain there for a long time until they are wasted so far that they are able to float off. Behind the camp is frowning Cape Adare, a large, square, basaltic rock, with sides for the most part perpendicular. It riese to a height of 3,779 feet above the sea. The edge of the plateau is crowned by the Admiralty Range, which is over 100 miles long and rises to a height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Through rifts in these mountains great glaciers fed by the inland ice, descend to the sea. As many as which is over 100 miles long and rises to a height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Through rifts in these mountains great gladers, fed by the hiland los, descend to the sea. As many as twenty of these gladers may be counted from the camp. One of them in 1855 seemed covered with lays and another layer of lays appeared to be fulled in it. A neighboring volcanic peak, 8,000 feet high, had undoubtedly been in eruption a short time before. Another advantage of the site selected for the camp is that good facilities are near at hand for gaining access to the top of the plateau, where a sledge journey toward the South Pole over the intand loe is to be undertaken in the coming southern earning. Several spurs that may be ascended without great difficulty lead up from the beach to the summit of the cape, and from there a gentle slope conducts to the great, loe-covered blateau of Victoria Land. The leader of the expedition derived the impression in 1865, from the presence of the neugain colony, there undsturbed old ness; the vegethion on the law ks and the flat top of the cape finat stern pat are in Antaritica does not exert the whole sew, rify of her powers at his yeart. He cleaved at the situation was

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FIGURES OF THE SANTIAGO CAM-PAIGN AND OF THE CIVIL WAR.

HEAVY LOSS OF OFFICERS.

The Latter Show Some Repusekably Heavy Losses-Forty-three Officers Killed at Wagner-Confederate Losses at Franklin, Tenn.-At Fair Oaks Longstreet Lost Sixty-one Officers Killed. WASHINGTON, April 29.-The American loss in officers in the several battles with the panish forces before Santiago, Cuba, on the ist, 2d and 3d of July last, as officially reported by Gen. Shafter, amounted to twenty-three killed and eighty wounded. A number of the latter were mortally wounded, and subsequently died. All but a few of the se killed and ounded officers were of the regular army. The Army Register for 1860, just out, shows that of the total, eighteen of the killed outright and six who died of their wounds belonged to seventeen different infantry and cavalry regiments of the permanent establishment.

There is a popular impression that the sses in officers were very severe, which is correct, but it is a mistake to suppose they ere unprecedented, or even extraordinary, in the annals of our military campaigns. Some if the losses sustained by both Union and Conederate commands during the civil war make hese casualties at Santingo look rather modrate, when the time consumed in the battles and the numbers engaged are considered. Gen. Shafter's force in these Cuban battles was approximately 17,500 men, the greater part of whom were regulars. But Shafter's troops were not armed with the best modern breech-loading magazine rifles, whereas their Spanish foe was equipped with the famous Mauser rifles, held now by most experts to be the best arm in existence. Out of this fact has grown another erroneous hupression, viz., that the battles of nowadays are very much more destructive than those of even forty years ago, ecause of the superiority of the later models of firearms. But, neverthyless, it is very doubtful if the Americans at Santiago would have been successful much somer than they were, or lost fewer men, had they been armed with precisely the same kind of rifles as the Spaniards. The latter were covered with earthworks, while our men fought in the open. During our civil war the Union and Confedrate troops were on even terms so far as irms were concerned. The great bulk of both armies was equipped with Enfield and Springfeld rifled muskets, muzzle londers, with the xception of a short while at the beginning. There was but little, if any, difference in the effectiveness of these two me ne was American and the other English. In the memorable assault made by the Union

orces on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., on the 18th of July, 1863, ten regiments of volun eer infantry were engaged. It took place at wilight, and was all over inside of one hour. Ithough a part of the assault has column efeted a lodgment in one of the bastions, but the men were ultimately captured, after holding out about three hours. The loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,5 t5, which included 381 missing, some of whom were doubtless killed and wounded. Shafter's losses in the three days' fighting at Santiago were 1,505. The Spanish defences at Santiago appear to have been about as strong as those of the Confederates at Wagner; therefore, the comparison is a fair one in every way, except that the numbers engaged at Wagner and the

son is a fair one in every way, except that the numbers engaged at Wagner and the time consumed were; far less than at Santisco. The fort was defended by from 1.000 to 1.500 men, and associated by 5.500 or 6.000. Out of the ten Folomter regiments engaged. 28 officers we be killed outright and 75 wounded of the ten Folomter regiments engaged. 28 officers we be killed outright and 75 wounded of the tenter 15 were mortally wounded and subjequently died, among them Gen George C. Strong, the magnificent soldier who sommanded the assaulting column. A single regiment of New Hampshire troops, the Seventh, lost 11 officers killed (or died of wounds) in this charge, and 7 wounded. The Sixty-second Ohlo lost 8 officers killed (or died of wounds) and 7 others wounded. The Sixty-second Ohlo lost 8 officers killed (or died of wounds) and 7 others wounded. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) lost its Colonel, Robert G. Shaw, and 2 Captains killed and 11 officers wounded. All this destruction was wrought mainly by the muzzle-loading Endeld rifles, but at very short range. The Confederate loss was only 181 killed and wounded.

The number of Confederates actually engaged in the terrible assault upon the Union Intrenohments at Franklin, Tenn., on Nov. 30, 1804, did not much exceed kinfler's force at Santiago, although Hood's entire force at hand was much greater. Their losses were fearful, particularly in officers. No detailed official report of them is on file in the public archives, if any was ever made, but there are sufficient incomplete returns printed to give a fairly definite idea of their extent. In field officers alone it is known they lost upward of 20 killed and 35 wounded, several of the latter afterward dying. Among these were lighted and 35 wounded, several of the latter afterward dying. Among these were setuinly swept hare. Loring's division lost 28 officers killed outright and 84 wounded. This division numbered less than one-fifth of Shafter's force at Santiago. The brigade of Cockrell himself lived to tell t

the Confederates suffered far greater losses than the Union troops in this battle, the losses were not by any means all on one side, as at Fort Wagner. In the five brigades of the Twenty-third Coris-engaged, 10 officers were killed and 40 wounded.

In the bloody assault delivered by Burnside at Fredericksburg the Union losses were very heavy, as the Confederates mainly lought behind fortified lines, as the Spaniards did at Santiago. All told the Union Army lost 124 officers killed and 654 officers wounded. Of these the single division of Hancock, which charged the stone wall and embanked roadway on the high ground back of the town, lost 34 officers killed and 129 wounded, or more than one-fifth of the army's total loss in officers. One of Hancock's brigades, composed of six regiments, alone lost 17 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed and 51 wounded. Humphreys sidvision of eight regiments and one-third the force. Shaffer sent against the Spaniarus at Santiago. than one-third the force Shafton sent against the Spanianes at Santago.

In his attack upon the Union fortified lines at Fair Caks Longstreet's Confederate division jost 61 officers killed and 256 wounded. A considerable number of the wounded subsequently died.

The foregoing citations and comparisons deal only with assaults on fortified, lines or earth-

works, similar to those which confronted the oreal field fighting storing the civil war were equally destructive in many instances. In fact, the American civil wire was about the one of distorted control civil wire was about the one of distorted control, as well as modern. In persentance of the control of

Federals. The official report of Rodes's divi-sion of 0.000 men, approximately, shows that he lost \$1\$ officers killed and 137 wounded. Besldes, there were 2** officers missing, some of whom are known to have been killed and wounded. Daniel's brigade lost 15 officers killed and 48 wounded; Iverson's brigade, 12 killed and 33 wounded; Hays's Louisiana bri-gade, 8 killed and 22 wounded. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina Volunteers lost over 20 officers killed and wounded and over 600 en-listed men, the heaviest regimental loss of the enties war.

entifie war.

It is unnecessary to carry these comparisons further. There has been no design to select isolated cases to make a bir of y showing. Other battles show even more extraordinary losses han those cited.

LESLIE J. PERRY.

NOT ALL WORK AT WEST POINT.

Pranks and Exploits Performed by the Cadets in the Old Days. "It makes me fee! that I'm growing old to ead these accounts of the fighting in the Philippines and run across names of men who remarked the Lieutenant as he tossed a paper upon the reading table of the mess. This remark was not addressed to anybody in particular, but the Colonel paused in lighting his cigar andferitically eyed his; match as it slowly kin-

he asked, and he thoughtfully applied the match and drew a careful whiff, repeating the operation with gradually increasing force until his eigar was throughly aglow. Then with great deliberation he blew out the match and threw it at a cuspidor, which it missed, "Ten years, sir. I begin to draw my sec-

dled into a clear flame,

and fogy next month." The Colonel puffed out a ring of smoke and watched it float away to the ceiling. "Well, I used to feel that way myself about thirty years ago: but now there are two things that make me feel old. One is that I retire in two years, and the other that every now and then I catch myself thinking how very young men of your age are. Occasionally I meet an old, gray-haired or baid-headed fellow who grasps my hand and says, 'Why, Tom! don't you know me? I'm So and So.' Then I say, 'Good' Lord! Bob, you're an old man,' and he says. "You're another. But I'd rather be that than the only alternative, which is to be dead." And then we reminisce. It's wonderful the

way the old pranks of cadet days come back when one meets an old comrade." "At it again, Colonal?" asked the Major, as he paused in the doorway to note who were Tisee a twinkle in your eye, air, and I know rou're thinking of old times. Bight, ain't 1? "Fartially, Major, This boy said he felt old, but by gad! I feel young as ever when I think of the old days. I'm no chicken, and an hour or two in the saddle makes me stiff, but it stirs my blood to think of the daredevil tricks we used to do in the riding hall. You may look at my belt and doubt that I ever vaulted on and off or over a running horse but I've done it many a time. We had some tiptop riders in my class. There was Bill Brewster, for example. He was a Kentucky Brewster, for example. He was a Kentucky man and grew up on a horse's back. I never know a better horseman than Bill. One day the galleries in the riding hall were backed with girls, and as Billstarted out from the line to ride around the ball in the usual way a pair of gaves rolled into a ball dropped from once of the galleries, bill sow it, and as he passed at a gallore leaned from his backs hard back, necked up the glover met essed them into the gallery. It was beautifully done. Bill was no gallery. It was beautifully done. Bill was no gallery rider, and he was completely rattled by the applause, which was unusual, being against orders. On the opposite side of the hall was a hurdle. He never saw

sentinels for a dozen or more Saturday afterneeds.

What do you think of that, boy?" asked the Colonel, as soon as the general laugh had subsided for several officers had straggled in during the story. "Do they do that kind of thing now? Eh?"

"I guess West Point is much the same new as it was in your time, Colonel," answered the Lleuteant, "and as it will be a hundred years from now. The Academy is probably the most unchangeable thing in America and the longer it remains unchanged the better. I could tell you a thou-and good stories about, happenings there during my four years' so-journ, but I like to listen to the stories of you get teacther and lack tories of conversation. So, with your permission, I'll remain a part of the audience."

journ, but I like to listen to the stories of you, set teacther and lack topics of conversation. So, with your permission, I'll remain a part of the audience."

"Heaven preserve us from a thousand stories at once, for my ribs always feel sore the morning after an evening at the mess, but roached and give us a sample of your monkershines. I don't believe they've not as much nerve nowadays as they used to have."

"Well, I can't tell you a story artistically, sir, but I can state a few facts regarding an escapade of one of my class, which I think showed nerve. He had been sick, but was convalescing. He was to return to duty on retrain day, and, feeling entirely well the night before he was to leave the hospital, decided to have a spree.

"They seem to think a boy always gets good when he's sick, for while they inspect barracks, nearly every night I never knew of a night inspection of the bospital. So he dropped out of a lack window of the hospital, broke into the trunk room of his company, got out his cits and smusgled them into the hospital in a clothes bur. As soon as darkness had fairly settled down he dropped again out of the window, and sided by the obsourity and his citareached the station asfely and took a train for New York. There he took in a theatre, called on some friends and enjoyed himself thoraculative until long after midnight. Then he started for the station and just missed the last. West shore train which would take him back in time to avoid discovery.

"There was only one other chance, and he hastened to the Grand Central to get a train for Garrison's. He bought his ticket ami learned that the train was about to pull out. So he burried out on the platform and seeing a train just beginning to move sprang on board and threw himself into a seat.

"After the train had travelled for some time and no conductor had appeared to take his ticket, as is customary on locals, he hegan to get a suspicious, and soon discovered that he was on the night express, and, worst of all, that if did not stop at Garrison

They passed Garrison's about sixty miles They bassed Garrison's about sixty miles an hour and dashed through the tunnel and out on the long tresite that cuts across the hend of the river. The eader walked care lessly out on the rear platform and without being noticed sprang out into the night. There was a splash in the river and the train whirled away behind Constitution leisend the swam ashere and after a dismal search along the river found a boat and routed out a man to sow him over. That morning every cadet was accounted for but, great thunder! there goe taffoo! My wife said I could run in for half an hour and I've been here an hour and a half. Good night, gentlemen."

Ages of Some Former Speakers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. When elected Speaker years ago Galusha A. Grow, who is a Ill living and a member of Congress, was but 38. James G. Blaine was 30 when he was first called to the chair. Thomas is fleed was 50 when he was selected for the first time, and Mr. Carlisle was 48. Others have been older and a few younger, but as general thing the Speakers have been chose from men who are in the prime of life, partisecause they are compelled to undergo a great strain at times and partly because the men must be legislators who have had long experience on the floor and are thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary practice.